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Notes on certain Plants of our Eastern Flora.

RUBUS MONTANUS (*R. villosus montanus* Porter, in BULLETIN 17 : 15). Recent observations on this *Rubus* in its native haunts has led me to believe it worthy of elevation to specific rank. Its slender stalks are less prickly than those of *R. villosus* and usually reddish, but the chief difference lies in the fruit, which is much smaller, of oblong shape, often narrowed toward the apex (thimble-like), scarcely fleshy and possessed of a peculiar spicy flavor.

Common and abundant on the mountains of New York and Pennsylvania, where it is popularly known as the "mountain blackberry." It no doubt extends further south.

Solidago Canadensis L.—To this species must probably be referred specimens collected last summer by Mr. J. H. Redfield near Long Pond, Mt. Desert Island, Maine. Sent me under the name of *S. serotina*, they are clearly separated from it by their low, slender, pubescent stems, narrower, more numerous, long-acuminate, triple-nerved leaves, smaller panicles and smaller heads, with acute involucre bracts and shorter rays. The very same form occurs also in Pennsylvania at several stations along the Susquehanna river, and shows a near approach to *S. rupestris* Raf., which Dr. Gray, in the Synoptical Flora, surmises may prove to be "an extreme form of *S. Canadensis*." If this view be adopted, Mr. Redfield's plant must take the varietal name *rupestris* (Raf.).

ASTER CORDIFOLIUS L.—Most frequent and plentiful in our Middle States. It blooms profusely, adorning the woods and fields during the months of September and October. From the allied species it is readily distinguished by its foliage. The radical and lower cauline leaves are orbicular-cordate or oblong-cordate, scabrous above and beneath, thin and membranaceous in the shade, thicker and stiffer in open grounds, coarsely serrate, and with petioles not at all, or only slightly, margined.

A. CORDIFOLIUS POLYCEPHALUS n. var.—More robust and branched than the type; leaves smaller, the upper ones and the bracts ovate and sessile; panicle ample; heads usually smaller and very numerous; rays deep blue and the disk-florets dark purple (as in *A. lateriflorus*), or both of them sometimes pale or whitish.

Everywhere with the typical form in New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, and its different aspect at once catches the eye of an observer.

ASTER LOWRIEANUS (*A. leiophyllus* Porter). The good and fit name for this species, published in the BULLETIN (20: 254), being antedated by *A. leiophyllus* Franch. & Sav. (Enum. Fl. Jap.), is here replaced by another, given in honor of the late J. Roberts Lowrie, who contributed largely to our knowledge of the plants of Central Pennsylvania. The varieties noted in the article of the BULLETIN just cited must follow this change and become respectively *A. Lowrieanus lanceolatus* Porter and *A. Lowrieanus incisus* (Britton). Two small specimens of the typical plant, lately gathered, exhibit amongst heads of the usual size a few that are much larger than the others and like those of *A. lævis*, to which it is related also by the smoothness and leathery texture of the leaves.

ASTER LÆVIS L.—Running through the multitudinous forms of this species, as represented in the Eastern United States, are two marked lines of variation, recognized by Dr. Gray in the fifth edition of his Manual, but in the Synoptical Flora embraced under a single general description. His earlier judgment seems to me better and more consistent. The type of the species (*A. cyaneus* Hoff.) has ovate leaves of moderate breadth, the lower ones abruptly narrowed toward a clasping base. Then comes the variety *lævigatus* (Willd.), with linear-oblong leaves, sometimes from 5 to 7 inches in length, and gradually narrowed to a slender, scarcely-auricled base, often thin and not glaucous; and then a second one, with much shorter large broad-ovate leaves, little contracted below and strongly amplexicaul, for which the name *latifolia* is very suitable. Specimens of this variety exist in the Torrey Herbarium, and it has also been collected in the neighborhood of Easton, Pa.

VACCINIUM PENNSYLVANICUM Lam.—White fruit of this species was obtained last July near Pocono Summit, Monroe county, Pa. The color of the berries was not indeed pure white, for, although fully ripe, they were slightly greenish, and many of them had a faint pinkish tint, and all were pale and somewhat translucent. The huckleberry-pickers of the region say they occasionally meet

with patches bearing fruit of the sort. Hence it appears that such albinism in the tribe is not confined to *Gaylussacia resinosa*.

MYOSOTIS CÆSPITOSA Schultz.—First found by me (with stout stems and leaves only), submersed in a limestone spring near Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa., in May, 1852, and next, in a similar spring and in the same condition, near Stroudsburg, Monroe County, by my friend, Mr. T. Dunkin Paret, on the 19th of November, 1891. It has been a long-standing puzzle. The leaves, all under water, were perfectly smooth, and I mistook the plant for *Veronica Anagallis* L. in the young stage. Later (in November, 1892) Mr. Paret sent it to me, with emerged stems and branches, in flower and fruit. These and the leaves covered with scattered and appressed hairs at once showed it to be a *Myosotis*. It agrees well with the characters given for *M. cæspitosa*, and cannot be a form of *M. laxa*, Lehm.

Mentha gentilis L.—Another foreigner, which has come to stay. It is fully naturalized in and around Tobyhanna Mills, Monroe county, Pa., and on the shores of the Delaware above and below Easton, as well as in the gardens and waste places of the city. The larger and older leaves are often mottled with white, as noted by Smith in his English Flora.

CAREX MEADII Dewey. (*C. tetanica Meadii* (Olney) Bailey).

On the 7th of June, 1893, at the invitation of Dr. C. D. Fretz, and accompanied by Drs. Moyer and Thomas, I visited an extensive marshy meadow in the trap-rock region, some miles southwest of Sellersville, Bucks county, Pa., in order to obtain this *Carex*, and found it growing there in great abundance and in fine condition. An ample stock of it was secured, including a number of diverse forms, and the study of these forms, in comparison with specimens from other stations east and west, has convinced me that it is entitled to retain its old rank as a distinct species. Although sought for, no typical *tetanica*, nor any approach to it, could be discovered. The results of my studies are embodied in the following description:

Pale green and minutely scabrous; culms rather stout and rigid, 12 to 18 inches high; leaves crowded at the base, stiff, erect, keeled, about 2 lines wide, tapering into a long acumination, the lowest at times exceeding the culm, the others much shorter; staminate spike thick, peduncled or subtended by a small almost

sessile scarcely-bracted pistillate one; pistillate spikes single, but oftener two, and frequently three, the lower ones with conspicuous bracts and on slender, exserted peduncles, of which the lowest rarely starts from near the base and is very much elongated (as happens also in the allied *C. polymorpha*), all of them sometimes staminate at the apex (*C. Carteri* Porter): perigynia crowded above, looser below, turgid, deep olive-green, nerved, globular, with a very short, more or less curved beak, or else narrowed upward and somewhat ovoid (*C. tetanica Canbyi* (Olney) Porter), both kinds being occasionally found in the same spike; scales broad, with brownish-purple margins, very obtuse, with or without rough awns, lower ones as long or longer than the perigynia, middle and upper ones shorter or even half as long.

From *C. polymorpha* it is distinguished by its rigid habit, smaller and narrower leaves and the much shorter beak of the perigynium, and from *C. tetanica*, by its stiffer habit, shorter and broader staminate and pistillate spikes, turgid and usually globular shorter-beaked perigynia, and the deep-colored margins of the scales.

THOS. C. PORTER.

An Examination of the Pubescence of the Styles and Filaments of *Lonicera hirsuta* Eaton, *L. Sullivantii* Gray and *L. glauca* Hill.

BY A. A. TYLER.

(PLATES 181 AND 182.)

As to the pubescence of the styles and filaments of *Lonicera hirsuta* Eaton, *L. Sullivantii* Gray, and *L. glauca* Hill, the characters given in Gray's Manual of Botany are:

"*L. hirsuta*, lower part of filaments hirsute."

"*L. Sullivantii*, filaments nearly glabrous."

"*L. glauca*, style and base of filaments hirsute."

With a view to determining, if possible, whether these characters are correct and possess the distinctive value usually given them, I have made an examination of the specimens of the three species in the herbarium of Columbia College, kindly furnished by Dr. Britton, at whose suggestion this examination has been undertaken. Not all the specimens of *L. hirsuta*, however, were included among those examined. The specimens in the herba-